



**University of
Zurich**^{UZH}

**Zurich Open Repository and
Archive**

University of Zurich
University Library
Strickhofstrasse 39
CH-8057 Zurich
www.zora.uzh.ch

Year: 2019

Average trapping time on weighted directed Koch network

Wu, Zikai ; Gao, Yu

Abstract: Numerous recent studies have focused on random walks on undirected binary scale-free networks. However, random walks with a given target node on weighted directed networks remain less understood. In this paper, we first introduce directed weighted Koch networks, in which any pair of nodes is linked by two edges with opposite directions, and weights of edges are controlled by a parameter α . Then, to evaluate the transportation efficiency of random walk, we derive an exact solution for the average trapping time (ATT), which agrees well with the corresponding numerical solution. We show that leading behaviour of ATT is function of the weight parameter α and that the ATT can grow sub-linearly, linearly and super-linearly with varying α . Finally, we introduce a delay parameter p to modify the transition probability of random walk, and provide a closed-form solution for ATT, which still coincides with numerical solution. We show that in the closed-form solution, the delay parameter p can change the coefficient of ATT, but cannot change the leading behavior. We also show that desired ATT or trapping efficiency can be obtained by setting appropriate weight parameter and delay parameter simultaneously. Thereby, this work advance the understanding of random walks on directed weighted scale-free networks.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-51229-2>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-192969>

Journal Article

Published Version



The following work is licensed under a Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

Originally published at:

Wu, Zikai; Gao, Yu (2019). Average trapping time on weighted directed Koch network. *Scientific Reports*, 9:14609.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-51229-2>

OPEN

Average trapping time on weighted directed Koch network

Zikai Wu & Yu Gao

Received: 2 April 2019

Accepted: 26 September 2019

Published online: 10 October 2019

Numerous recent studies have focused on random walks on undirected binary scale-free networks. However, random walks with a given target node on weighted directed networks remain less understood. In this paper, we first introduce directed weighted Koch networks, in which any pair of nodes is linked by two edges with opposite directions, and weights of edges are controlled by a parameter θ . Then, to evaluate the transportation efficiency of random walk, we derive an exact solution for the average trapping time (ATT), which agrees well with the corresponding numerical solution. We show that leading behaviour of ATT is function of the weight parameter θ and that the ATT can grow sub-linearly, linearly and super-linearly with varying θ . Finally, we introduce a delay parameter p to modify the transition probability of random walk, and provide a closed-form solution for ATT, which still coincides with numerical solution. We show that in the closed-form solution, the delay parameter p can change the coefficient of ATT, but cannot change the leading behavior. We also show that desired ATT or trapping efficiency can be obtained by setting appropriate weight parameter and delay parameter simultaneously. Thereby, this work advance the understanding of random walks on directed weighted scale-free networks.

In recent years, complex networks have received attention from numerous researchers¹. As a fundamental tool developed to describe the dynamic process of networks, random walks on a graph has been widely employed to evaluate dynamical properties of different complex networks², such as chemical kinetics in molecular systems³, page search in the World Wide Web⁴, and lighting harvesting in antenna systems^{5,6}. In addition to the applications in network science^{7–9}, random walks has also been applied to other subjects (e.g., image segmentation¹⁰, the normalized Laplacian spectrum of a graph^{11,12} and signal propagation in proteins¹³).

One of the main foci in studies of random networks is the mean first passage time (MFPT)^{14–18}, which has been defined as the expected steps that a walker starting in node i will require to reach node j for the first time¹⁹. When the target node j is given or assumed as the trap node, the MFPT is regarded as the mean first passage time to the trap node, which is also called the average trapping time (ATT). The ATT for a given trap has been used as a quantitative indicator of trapping efficiency to evaluate the process of random walks^{16,20,21}. Researchers have studied the construction and dynamic process of differing undirected fractal networks, such as T-fractals^{22–24}, Sierpinski fractals^{7,25,26}, and Caley trees^{27–30} and other structures^{31–33}.

Previous works have provided the framework for calculating ATT on different undirected scale-free networks. However, many networks in real life are directed and the directed edges linking pairs of nodes may have considerable influences on dynamic processes^{34,35}. In comparison, the understanding of random walks process in directed weighted networks is still inadequate. In particular, for random walks in fractal networks or non-fractal networks^{36,37}, a significant issue is to explore the effect of weighted and directed edges on the average trapping time (ATT) with a given target node. Although some efforts have been made with several weighted and directed models^{38–41}, additional work is needed to deepen the understanding of the impact of the weight and direction on random walks. Below, we first propose a weighted directed Koch network^{42–45}, where each pair of nodes has two edges with opposite directions⁴⁶, and the weights of edges are controlled by a weight parameter θ . Then, building on the time-delay system theory^{47–49}, we further introduce a delay parameter p into the weighted directed network.

Following the introduction of weighted directed Koch network, we derive the exact analytical expression of ATT for a given target node. We find that as θ goes from 0 to infinity, the ATT of the target grows sublinearly, linearly, and superlinearly depending on the value of the weight parameter. We also calculate the ATT on weighted directed Koch network with a delay parameter. The result shows that delay parameter can only change

Business School, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, 200093, China. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Z.W. (email: zkwu@usst.edu.cn)

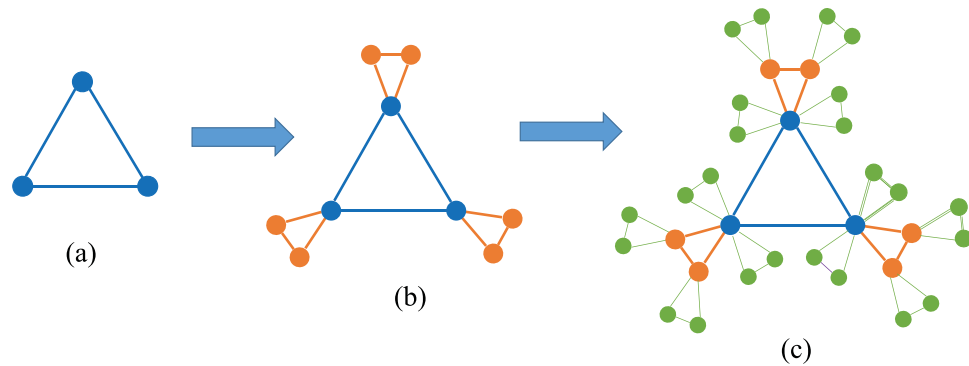


Figure 1. The first three generations of Koch network. (a–c) are the first three generations of Koch network, respectively. The blue, yellow and green nodes are represent the generations 0,1, and 2, respectively.

the coefficient of the ATT, but leaves the leading scale unchanged. In summary, the results advance our understanding of random walks process in directed weighted Koch network.

Results

Construction and properties of directed weighted Koch network. The Koch network is derived from the Koch curve, a well-known fractal, in which each node in the network corresponds to one triangle in the curve. The generation procedure of binary Koch networks was detailed in⁴⁴. Let $K(g)$ denotes the network after g iterations. For $g=0$, $K(0)$ is a triangle containing three nodes. For $g \geq 1$, $K(g)$ can be obtained from $K(g-1)$ as follows: For each existing node, two new nodes are created and attached to the existing node to form a triangle⁴⁴. Figure 1 shows the construction process of the first three generations. We note that $L(g)$, the number of triangles in $K(g)$, equals to 4^g . The variable $L_v(g)$, the number of nodes created at g th generation, equal to $6 \times 4^{g-1}$. The variable $L_e(g)$, the number of edges created at g th generation, equal to $9 \times 4^{g-1}$. Besides, the variable N_g , the number of the nodes in $K(g)$, equals to $2 \times 4^g + 1$ ⁴⁴.

Based on the undirected and unbiased Koch network, we propose a weighted directed Koch network by introducing a weight parameter θ quantifying the reciprocating relation between edges. In other words, the edge in the binary network is replaced by two opposite directed edges with different weights.

Let $\vec{K}(g)$ represent the weighted directed Koch network at generation g and $W_{ij}(g)$ denote the weight of the edge linking node i and node j in $\vec{K}(g)$. Then we define $W_{ij}(g) > 0$, if node i and node j are adjacent, and $W_{ij}(g) = 0$, otherwise. The weights of edges in the network are defined recursively as follows. When $g=0$, $\vec{K}(0)$ is a triangle containing three nodes, in which $W_{1,2}(0) = W_{2,1}(0) = W_{2,3}(0) = W_{3,2}(0) = W_{1,3}(0) = W_{3,1}(0) = 1$. When $g=1$, each node in $\vec{K}(0)$ is treated as the mother node and produce two new nodes, which and mother node are connected each other to form a new triangle. In the new triangle, the weight of the two edges linking mother node and new produced nodes is θ times that of edges linking mother node and its old neighbors, and the weight of edges linking new nodes and mother node equals to that of edges linking mother node's old neighbors and mother node. As a result, $W_{1,8}(1) = \theta W_{1,3}(0)$, $W_{8,1}(1) = W_{3,1}(0)$, $W_{1,9}(1) = \theta W_{1,2}(0)$, $W_{9,1}(1) = W_{2,1}(0)$, $W_{8,9}(1) = \theta W_{8,1}(1)$, $W_{9,8}(1) = \theta W_{9,1}(1)$, $W_{2,6}(1) = \theta W_{2,3}(0)$, $W_{6,2}(1) = W_{3,2}(0)$, $W_{2,7}(1) = \theta W_{2,1}(0)$, $W_{7,2}(1) = W_{1,2}(0)$, $W_{6,7}(1) = \theta W_{6,2}(1)$, $W_{7,6}(1) = \theta W_{7,2}(1)$, $W_{3,4}(1) = \theta W_{3,2}(0)$, $W_{4,3}(1) = W_{2,3}(0)$, $W_{3,5}(1) = \theta W_{3,1}(0)$, $W_{5,3}(1) = W_{1,3}(0)$, $W_{4,5}(1) = \theta W_{4,3}(1)$, $W_{5,4}(1) = \theta W_{5,3}(1)$. When $g > 1$, each node of each triangle in $\vec{K}(g-1)$ generates one triangle respectively, and the iteration rules governing the weight of edges in new produced triangles are the same as those mentioned above. Figure 2 shows the succession process of the reciprocity weights.

In the directed weighted network, we define the out-strength and in-strength of node i at generation g as $S_i^+(g) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} W_{ij}(g)$, $S_i^-(g) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} W_{ji}(g)$ respectively. Based on the evolution rule of network, it can be shown that $S_i^+(g) = 2(\theta + 1)^{g-g_i}$, where g_i represents the generation at which the node i is created.

Numerical formulations of ATT in directed weighted Koch network. In this paper, we address a special biased random walks with a given target node. For convenience, we label all the nodes in the following way: the initial three nodes in $\vec{K}(0)$ are labeled as 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Let $N_{g-1}+1, N_{g-1}+2, \dots, N_g$ denote the new nodes created at g th generation in $\vec{K}(g)$, which are shown in Fig. 2. We assume that the target node is placed at any node in $K(0)$. Without loss of generality, let node 1 be target node. This stochastic process of random walks is characterized by the transition matrix P_g . The element of P_g named $p_{ij}(g)$ denotes the transition probability of jumping from i to j in each time step. It satisfies $\sum_{j=1}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g) = 1$.

Let $T_i^{(g)}$ denote the mean first passage time for a walker moving from node i to target node in $\vec{K}(g)$. Then, it obeys the equation

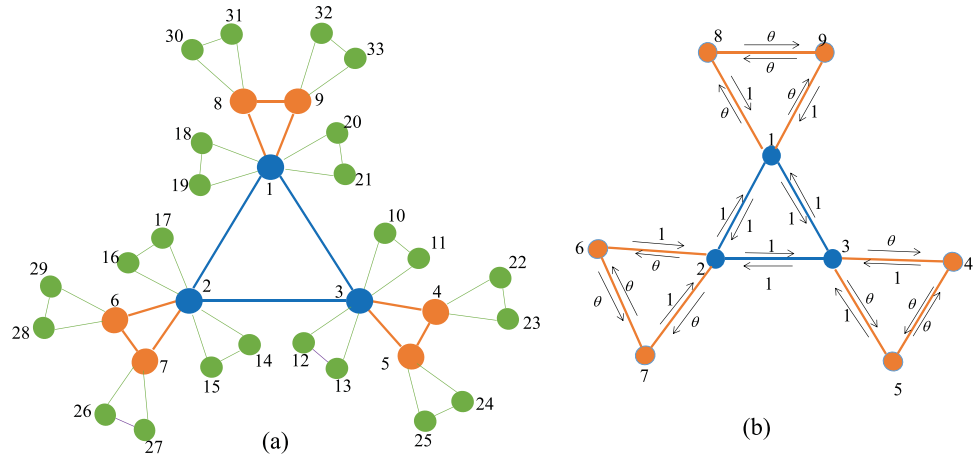


Figure 2. The weighted directed Koch network construction. (a) is the labels of nodes for unweighted and undirected Koch model, (b) is an example of directed weighted edges' construction between node 1 and its neighbors for the first two steps.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_i^{(g)} &= \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g)(T_j^{(g)} + 1) \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g)T_j^{(g)} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g) \\
 &= \sum_{j=2}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g)T_j^{(g)} + p_{i1}(g)T_1^{(g)} + 1 \\
 &= \sum_{j=2}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g)T_j^{(g)} + p_{i1}(g) \times 0 + 1 \\
 &= \sum_{j=2}^{N_g} p_{ij}(g)T_j^{(g)} + 1,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

which can be rewritten in matrix form as

$$\overline{\mathbf{T}}_g = \overline{\mathbf{P}}_g \overline{\mathbf{T}}_g + \overline{\mathbf{e}}_g,
 \tag{2}$$

where $\overline{\mathbf{T}}_g$ and $\overline{\mathbf{P}}_g$ are formed by deleting the first row of \mathbf{T}_g and \mathbf{P}_g and respectively. The variable $\overline{\mathbf{e}}_g$ is formed by removing the first element of \mathbf{e}_g , which is the N_g -dimensional vector of ones.

From Eq. (2), we obtain

$$\overline{\mathbf{T}}_g = (\overline{\mathbf{I}}_g - \overline{\mathbf{P}}_g)^{-1} \overline{\mathbf{e}}_g,
 \tag{3}$$

where $\overline{\mathbf{I}}_g$ is the $(N_g - 1) \times (N_g - 1)$ identity matrix.

From Eq. (3), we further obtain

$$\langle T \rangle_g = \frac{1}{N_g - 1} \sum_{i=2}^{N_g} T_i^{(g)} = \frac{1}{N_g - 1} \sum_{i=2}^{N_g} \sum_{j=2}^{N_g} \tau_{ij},
 \tag{4}$$

where τ_{ij} is the ij th element of matrix $(\overline{\mathbf{I}}_g - \overline{\mathbf{P}}_g)^{-1}$. By definition, $\langle T \rangle_g$ is the average trapping time (ATT) after g iterations. Note that Eq. (4) is valid only if node 1 is designated as absorbing node, or $p_{1,1}(g) = 1$ and $p_{1,j}(g) = p_{i,1}(g) = 0$ for all $i, j > 1$.

Equation (4) shows that in order to compute $\langle T \rangle_n$ or ATT, we only need to compute the inverse of transition matrix. However, computing the inverse of a matrix leads to heavy computational burden when network's size is large. Therefore, alternative approach is needed to efficiently compute the ATT and equation 4 can be applied to verify the solutions derived by alternative approach.

Analytical solutions for ATT in weighted directed Koch network. Now, we analytically derive the ATT with a given target node on directed weighted Koch network. Let Ω_g denote the set of nodes in generation g and $\overline{\Omega}_g$ be the set of new nodes created at generation g , then $|\Omega_g| = |\Omega_{g-1}| + |\overline{\Omega}_g|$. It is obviously that $|\Omega_g| = 2 \times 4^g + 1$, and $|\overline{\Omega}_g| = 6 \times 4^{g-1}$. Let $k_i(g)$ represents the degree of node i at g th generation. According to

network's construction rule, the iteration rule of $k_i(g)$ is $k_i(g) = 2k_i(g-1)$. Furthermore, among the $2k_i(g-1)$ neighbors of node i at generation g , there are $k_i(g-1)$ neighbors created before generation g (old neighbor) and there are $k_i(g-1)$ neighbors created just at generation g (new neighbor). We use Z to denote mean first passage time for a walker moving from node i to any of its $k_i(g)$ old neighbors, and let X represent the mean first passage time for a walker going from any of the new neighbors of i to one of its $k_i(g)$ old neighbors. By the iteration rule of the directed weighted Koch network, we have

$$\begin{cases} Z = \frac{1}{1+\theta} + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+X), \\ X = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+Z) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+X), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

from which we obtain $Z = (1+\theta)^2$, which is just the iteration rule of the average trapping time. In other words,

$$T_i^{(g+1)} = (1+\theta)^2 T_i^{(g)}. \quad (6)$$

We define the intermediary quantities for $1 \leq m \leq g$.

$$T_{m,tot}^{(g)} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_m} T_i^{(g)}, \quad (7)$$

and

$$\bar{T}_{m,tot}^{(g)} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_m} \bar{T}_i^{(g)}. \quad (8)$$

Then, we obtain the relation

$$\langle T \rangle_g = \frac{1}{N_g - 1} T_{g,tot}^{(g)}. \quad (9)$$

Thus, the problem of computing $\langle T \rangle_g$ reduces to computing $T_{g,tot}^{(g)}$. Taking the iteration rule of the average trapping time into consideration, we have

$$T_{g,tot}^{(g)} = T_{g-1,tot}^{(g)} + \bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)} = (1+\theta)^2 T_{g-1,tot}^{(g-1)} + \bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)}. \quad (10)$$

Hence, in order to get $T_{g,tot}^{(g)}$, we must first obtain $\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)}$.
When $g=1$,

$$T_4^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+T_1^{(1)}) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+T_5^{(1)}),$$

$$T_5^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+T_1^{(1)}) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+T_4^{(1)}),$$

$$T_6^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+T_2^{(1)}) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+T_7^{(1)}),$$

$$T_7^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+T_2^{(1)}) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+T_6^{(1)}),$$

$$T_8^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+T_3^{(1)}) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+T_9^{(1)}),$$

$$T_9^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(1+T_3^{(1)}) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}(1+T_8^{(1)}).$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T}_{1,tot}^{(1)} &= \sum_{i \in \Omega_1} T_i^{(1)} \\ &= T_4^{(1)} + T_5^{(1)} + T_6^{(1)} + T_7^{(1)} + T_8^{(1)} + T_9^{(1)} \\ &= 6(1+\theta) + 2(T_1^{(1)} + T_2^{(1)} + T_3^{(1)}) \\ &= 6(1+\theta) + 2\bar{T}_{0,tot}^{(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Similarly, when $g=2$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T}_{2,tot}^{(2)} &= \sum_{i \in \Omega_2} T_i^{(2)} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_{10}} T_i^{(2)} \\ &= T_4^{(1)} + T_5^{(1)} + T_6^{(1)} + T_7^{(1)} + T_8^{(1)} + T_9^{(1)} \\ &= 24(1 + \theta) + 2^2(T_1^{(2)} + T_2^{(2)} + T_3^{(2)}) + 2(T_4^{(2)} + T_5^{(2)} + T_6^{(2)} + T_7^{(2)} + T_8^{(2)} + T_9^{(2)}) \\ &= 6(1 + \theta) \times 4^1 + 2^2\bar{T}_{0,tot}^{(2)} + 2\bar{T}_{1,tot}^{(2)}.\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

From Eqs (10) and (11), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= 6(1 + \theta) \times 4^{g-1} + 2\bar{T}_{g-1,tot}^{(g)} + 2^2\bar{T}_{g-2,tot}^{(g)} + \dots + 2^{g-1}\bar{T}_{1,tot}^{(g)} + 2^g\bar{T}_{0,tot}^{(g)} \\ &= (1 + \theta)|\bar{\Omega}_g| + \sum_{i \in \Omega_{g-1}} [k_i(g-1) \times T_i^{(g)}],\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T}_{g+1,tot}^{(g+1)} &= 6(1 + \theta) \times 4^g + 2\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g+1)} + 2^2\bar{T}_{g-1,tot}^{(g+1)} + \dots + 2^g\bar{T}_{1,tot}^{(g+1)} + 2^{g+1}\bar{T}_{0,tot}^{(g+1)} \\ &= (1 + \theta)|\bar{\Omega}_{g+1}| + \sum_{i \in \Omega_g} [k_i(g) \times T_i^{(g+1)}].\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

Multiplying Eq. (13) with $(1 + \theta)^2$ and subtracting the result from Eq. (14), we find

$$\bar{T}_{g+1,tot}^{(g+1)} - (1 + \theta)^2\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)} = 6(1 + \theta) \times 4^g - 6(1 + \theta) \times 4^{g-1} \times 2(1 + \theta)^2 + 2\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{g+1}, \quad (15)$$

which can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T}_{g+1,tot}^{(g+1)} &= 4(1 + \theta)^2\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)} - 12(1 + \theta)(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times 4^{g-1} \\ &= 4(1 + \theta)^2\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)} - 3(1 + \theta)(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times 4^g.\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

Using $\bar{T}_{1,tot}^{(1)} = 2(1 + \theta)(7 + 4\theta)$, Eq. (16) can be resolved inductively to yield

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= 4^{g-1}(1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)(\theta + 1) \times 4^{g-1}}{2\theta + \theta^2}.\end{aligned}\quad (17)$$

When $\theta=1$, substituting Eq. (17) into Eq. (10), we obtain

$$T_{g,tot}^{(g)} = \frac{4^g}{3}(10 \times 4^g + 3g + 2). \quad (18)$$

When $\theta=1$, the result is consistent with the relevant expression in literature³⁹. From Eq. (18), we find that the ATT grows linearly with the network size. In fact, when $\theta=1$, the network reduces to binary Koch network.

When $\theta \neq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}T_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= (1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \times \left(\frac{4^g - 1}{3} \right) \times \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times (\theta + 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \left[\frac{4^g - (1 + \theta)^{2g}}{4 - (1 + \theta)^2} \right] + 4(1 + \theta)^{2g}.\end{aligned}\quad (19)$$

Thus, according to the Eq. (9), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\langle T \rangle_g &= \frac{1}{N_g - 1} T_{g,tot}^{(g)} \\ &= (1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4^g}}{6} \times \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times (\theta + 1)}{2(2\theta + \theta^2)} \left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1 + \theta}{2} \right)^{2g}}{4 - (1 + \theta)^2} \right] + 2 \left(\frac{1 + \theta}{2} \right)^{2g},\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

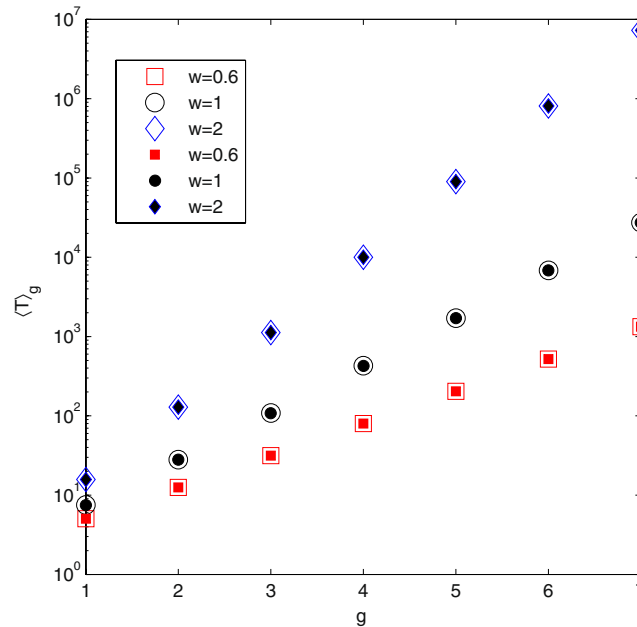


Figure 3. Verification of analytical solutions on weighted Koch network. ATT $\langle T \rangle_g$ for three different values of θ and g . The filled symbols represent the data of numerical results and the empty symbols are the analytical values given by Eqs (19) or (20).

when $g \rightarrow \infty$ and $\theta \neq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T \rangle_g &\approx (1 + \theta)^{2g} \left[\frac{7 + 4\theta}{3(\theta + 1)} - \frac{\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1}{2(2\theta + \theta^2)(1 + \theta)} \right] \\ &\approx N_g^{\log_2(\theta+1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Equation (21) shows that $\langle T \rangle_g$ grows sub-linearly with the network size if $\theta < 1$, while $\langle T \rangle_g$ grows super-linearly with the network size if $\theta > 1$.

We have compared our analytical result with numerical result obtained from Eq. (4). They agree well with each other for different values of θ and network order g , which are summarized in Fig. 3.

Expressions for ATT with delay parameter on weighted directed Koch network. We now introduce a delay parameter p to explore the impact of time-delay on random walk.

By the construction of network, we define the random walk process in the network with delay as follows: The walker in $\vec{K}(g-1)$ is allowed to move to any neighbor either in $\vec{K}(g-1)$ or $\vec{K}(g)$ with probability p and $1-p$, respectively, where $0 \leq p \leq 1$. The transition probability p_{ij} for the walker jumping from node i to node j is defined by

$$p_{ij} = \begin{cases} p \times \frac{W_{ij}(g)}{s_i^+(g-1)} + (1-p) \times \frac{W_{ij}(g)}{s_i^+(g)}, & j \in \Omega_{g-1} \\ (1-p) \times \frac{W_{ij}(g)}{s_i^+(g)}. & j \in \bar{\Omega}_g, \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

where $s_i^+(g)$ is the out-strength of node i . If the walker is at nodes newly created in generation g , it will do random walk on $\vec{K}(g)$.

When $p=0$, the walker moves from its current location (node i) to any neighboring node j with transition probability $p_{ij}(g) = W_{ij}(g)/s_i^+(g)$. In other words, random walk with delay reduces to random walk in $\vec{K}(g)$.

When $p=1$, the walker jumps from current position (node i) to any neighboring node j in $\vec{K}(g-1)$ with transition probability $p_{ij}(g) = W_{ij}(g)/s_i^+(g-1)$ if node i is created before generation g . Otherwise, the walker moves from current position to any neighbor in $\vec{K}(g)$ with transition probability $p_{ij}(g) = W_{ij}(g)/s_i^+(g)$.

By the definition above, the quantities of Z and X obeys the relation

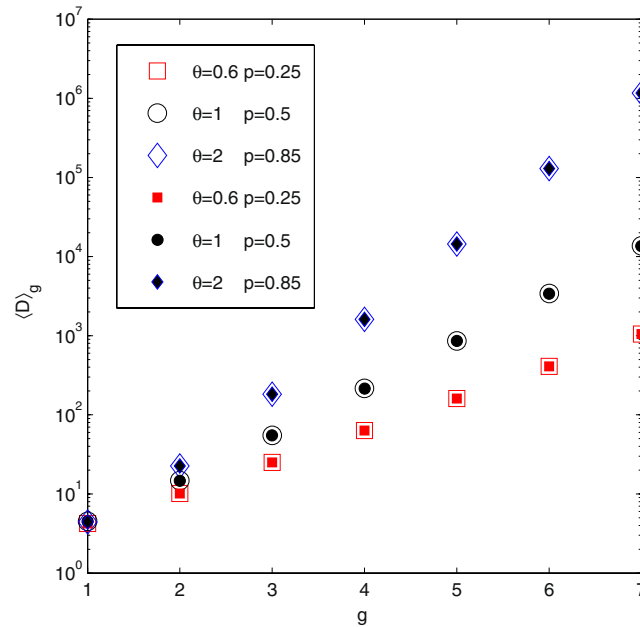


Figure 4. Verification of analytical solutions on weighted Koch network in delay state. ATT $\langle D \rangle_g$ for weighted directed Koch network in delay state with different p , θ and g . The filled symbols are the results of numerical results of Eq. (4) and the empty symbols represent the exact analytical values of Eqs (34) or (38).

$$\begin{cases} Z = p + (1-p) \left[\frac{1}{1+\theta} + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta} (1+X) \right], \\ X = \frac{1}{1+\theta} (1+Z) + \frac{\theta}{1+\theta} (1+X), \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

from which we have $Z = \frac{(1+\theta-\theta p)(1+\theta)}{1+\theta p}$.

In this section, we define $D_i(g)$ as the MFPT in $\vec{K}(g)$ with the delay state and $\langle D \rangle_g$ as the average trapping time in $\vec{K}(g)$. According Eq. (23), we have

$$D_i(g+1) = \frac{(1+\theta-\theta p)(1+\theta)}{1+\theta p} D_i(g). \quad (24)$$

To obtain $\langle D \rangle_g$, we need to define two quantities $D_{m,tot}^{(g)} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_m} D_i^{(g)}$ and $\bar{D}_{m,tot}^{(g)} = \sum_{i \in \bar{\Omega}_m} D_i^{(g)}$, where $m \leq g$. With $D_{m,tot}^{(g)}$ and $\bar{D}_{m,tot}^{(g)}$ at hand, we have

$$\langle D \rangle_g = \frac{1}{N_g - 1} D_{g,tot}^{(g)}, \quad (25)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} D_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= D_{g-1,tot}^{(g)} + \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} \\ &= \frac{(1+\theta-\theta p)(1+\theta)}{1+\theta p} T_{g-1,tot}^{(g-1)} + \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)}, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

and the $\bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)}$ can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= (1+\theta) |\bar{\Omega}_g| + \sum_{i \in \Omega_{g-1}} [k_i(g-1) \times D_i^{(g)}] \\ &= (1+\theta) |\bar{\Omega}_g| + \sum_{i \in \Omega_{g-1}} \left[k_i(g-1) \times \frac{(1+\theta-\theta p)(1+\theta)}{1+\theta p} T_i^{(g-1)} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

and

$$\bar{D}_{g+1,tot}^{(g+1)} = (1 + \theta)|\bar{\Omega}_{g+1}| + \sum_{i \in \Omega_g} \left[k_i(g-1) \times \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)(1 + \theta)}{1 + \theta p} T_i^{(g)} \right]. \quad (28)$$

Multiplying Eq. (26) with $2(\theta + 1)^2$ and subtracting the result from Eq. (28), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D}_{g+1,tot}^{(g+1)} - 2(\theta + 1)^2 \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= (1 + \theta)[|\bar{\Omega}_{g+1}| - 2(\theta + 1)^2 |\bar{\Omega}_g|] + 2 \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)(1 + \theta)}{(1 + \theta p)} \sum_{i \in \Omega_g} T_i^{(g+1)} \\ &= (1 + \theta)[|\bar{\Omega}_{g+1}| - 2(\theta + 1)^2 |\bar{\Omega}_g|] + 2 \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)(1 + \theta)}{(1 + \theta p)} \bar{T}_{g,tot}^{(g)}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Plugging $|\bar{\Omega}_g| = 6 \times 4^{g-1}$ and Eq. (17) into Eq. (29), and taking $\bar{D}_{1,tot}^{(1)} = \frac{2(1 + \theta)(7 + 4\theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p}$ into consideration, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D}_{g+1,tot}^{(g+1)} &= 2 \left(1 + \theta \right)^2 \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} - 3(1 + \theta)(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times 4^g \\ &\quad + 2 \times 4^{g-1} \times \frac{(1 + \theta)^2 (1 + \theta - \theta p)}{(1 + \theta p)} \times \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{6(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)(1 + \theta)^2 (1 + \theta - \theta p) \times 4^{g-1}}{(2\theta + \theta^2)(1 + \theta p)}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Based on Eq. (30), we further find

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= \frac{(7 + 4\theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p} 2^g (1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \\ &\quad + \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p} \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \times 2^{g-1} (1 + \theta)^{2g-2} (2^{g-1} - 1) \\ &\quad + 2^g \times \left[\frac{3(1 + \theta)^2 (1 + \theta - \theta p)}{2(2\theta + \theta^2)(1 + \theta p)} - 3(1 + \theta) \right] \times [(1 + \theta)^{2g-2} - 2^{g-1}]. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

When $\theta \neq 1$, we recall Eq. (26) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)(1 + \theta)}{1 + \theta p} T_{g-1,tot}^{(g-1)} + \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p} \left\{ (1 + \theta)^{2g-2} \times \frac{4^{g-1} - 1}{3} \times \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times (\theta + 1)^2}{2\theta + \theta^2} \left[\frac{4^{g-1} - (1 + \theta)^{2g-2}}{4 - (1 + \theta)^2} \right] + 4(1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \right\} + \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)}. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

By substituting Eq. (31) into Eq. (32), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)(1 + \theta)}{1 + \theta p} T_{g-1,tot}^{(g-1)} + \bar{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p} \left\{ (1 + \theta)^{2g-2} \times \frac{4^{g-1} - 1}{3} \times \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times (\theta + 1)^2}{2\theta + \theta^2} \left[\frac{4^{g-1} - (1 + \theta)^{2g-2}}{4 - (1 + \theta)^2} \right] + 4(1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{(7 + 4\theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p} 2^g (1 + \theta)^{2g-1} \\ &\quad + \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{1 + \theta p} \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \times 2^{g-1} (1 + \theta)^{2g-2} (2^{g-1} - 1) \\ &\quad + 2^g \times \left[\frac{3(1 + \theta)^2 (1 + \theta - \theta p)}{2(2\theta + \theta^2)(1 + \theta p)} \right] \times [(1 + \theta)^{2g-2} - 2^{g-1}]. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Then from Eq. (25), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle D \rangle_g &= \frac{D_{g,tot}^{(g)}}{N_g - 1} \\
&= \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{2(1 + \theta p)} \left\{ (1 + \theta)^{2g-2} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4^{g-1}}}{12} \times \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1) \times (\theta + 1)^2}{2\theta + \theta^2} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1+\theta}{2}\right)^{2g}}{4 - (1 + \theta)^2} \right] + \frac{4}{(1 + \theta)} \left(\frac{1 + \theta}{2}\right)^{2g} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{(7 + 4\theta - \theta p)}{(1 + \theta p)(1 + \theta)} \left(\frac{1 + \theta}{2}\right)^{2g} \\
&\quad + \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{2(1 + \theta p)(1 + \theta)^2} \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] \times \frac{(1 + \theta)^{2g}}{2^g} (2^{g-1} - 1) \\
&\quad + \left[\frac{3(1 + \theta)^2(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{2(2\theta + \theta^2)(1 + \theta p)} - 3(1 + \theta) \right] \left[\left(\frac{(1 + \theta)^2}{2}\right)^g - \frac{(1 + \theta)^2}{2} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

Then, for $g \rightarrow \infty$, we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle D \rangle_g &\approx \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{24(1 + \theta p)} \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] (1 + \theta)^{2g-2} \\
&\approx \frac{(1 + \theta - \theta p)}{24(1 + \theta p)} \left[2(7 + 4\theta) - \frac{3(\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1)}{2\theta + \theta^2} \right] N_g^{\log_2(\theta+1)}.
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

When $\theta = 1$, $Z = \frac{2(2-p)}{(1+p)}$, we have

$$D_i(g+1) = \frac{2(2-p)}{1+p} T_i(g). \tag{36}$$

Plugging $\theta = 1$ into (31), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{D}_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= \frac{4(11-p)}{1+p} \times 2^{3g-3} + \frac{5(2-p)}{1+p} \times 2^{3g-1}(2^{g-1} - 1) \\
&\quad + \left[\frac{2-p}{1+p} - 3 \right] \times 2^{2g}(2^{g-1} - 1).
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{g,tot}^{(g)} &= \frac{(2-p)}{6(1+p)} \times 4^g(10 \times 4^{g-1} + 3g - 1) + \frac{4(11-p)}{1+p} \times 2^{3g-3} \\
&\quad + 5 \frac{2-p}{1+p} \times 2^{3g-1}(2^{g-1} - 1) + \left[\frac{2-p}{1+p} - 3 \right] \times 2^{2g}(2^{g-1} - 1).
\end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle D \rangle_g &= \frac{D_{g,tot}^{(g)}}{N_g - 1} \\
&= \frac{(2-p)}{12(1+p)} (10 \times 4^{g-1} + 3g - 1) + \frac{(11-p)}{1+p} \times 2^{g-2} \\
&\quad + 5 \frac{2-p}{1+p} \times 2^{g-2}(2^{g-1} - 1) + \left[\frac{2-p}{2(1+p)} - \frac{3}{2} \right] \times (2^{g-1} - 1) \\
&\approx \frac{35(2-p)}{24(1+p)} N_g.
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

We compared analytical expressions in Eqs (34) and (38) with numerical results from Eq. (4). As shown in Fig. 4, the analytical results agree well with numerical results for different values of θ , p and n .

It can be seen from Eqs (35) and (39) that $\langle D \rangle_g$ grows sub-linearly, linearly, super-linearly with network size when $\theta < 1$, $\theta = 1$, $\theta > 1$ respectively. However, Eqs (35) and (39) also show that the delay parameter p can only

change the coefficient of the ATT. Although the delay parameter p has less pronounced influence on the transport efficiency, both it and the weight parameter are needed to tune for getting desired average trapping time.

Discussion

In this paper, we first proposed a weighted directed Koch network, in which the weight of edge is controlled by a parameter θ . Then, we derived the closed form solution of average trapping time (ATT) of a random walk with a given trap node. The solution shows that the weighted directed construction has a significant effect on trapping efficiency and the leading scale of ATT can be sub-linear, linear and super-linear with varying weight parameter. Finally, when a delay is introduced such that new extended structures do not always affect the system immediately, then we introduce a delay parameter p to steer the random walk on the weighted directed network. The exact solution of the ATT in this scenario shows that the delay parameter can only change the prefactor of the ATT. Our results also show that we can obtain desired ATT with appropriate values of weight parameter θ and delay parameter p . It is noteworthy that the procedure used here is limited to deriving average trapping time of random walks with trap located at node 1, 2 or 3. For next steps, we will generalize our work to average trapping time with trap located at any nodes.

References

- Albert, R. & Barabási, A. Statistical mechanics of complex networks. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **74**(1), 47–97 (2002).
- Lovász, L., Lovász, L. & Erdős, O. P. Random walks on graphs a survey. *Comb.* (1996).
- Kim, S. K. Mean first passage time for a random walker and its application to chemical kinetics. *J. Chem. Phys.* **28**(6), 1057–1067 (1958).
- Hwang, S., Lee, D. S. & Kahng, B. First passage time for random walks in heterogeneous networks. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109**(8), 088701 (2012).
- Barhaim, A. & Klafter, J. Dendrimers as light harvesting antennae. *Journal of luminescence. J. Lumin.* **76–77**, 197–200 (1998).
- Barhaim, A. & Klafter, J. Geometric versus energetic competition in light harvesting by dendrimers. *J. Phys. Chem. B* **102**(10), 1662–1664 (1998).
- Jung, S., Kim, S. & Kahng, B. Geometric fractal growth model for scale-free networks. *Phys. Rev. E Stat. Nonlinear Soft Matter Phys.* **65**(2), 056101 (2002).
- Song, C., Havlin, S. & Makse, H. Origin of fractality in the growth of complex networks. *Nat. Phys.* **2**(4), 275–281 (2005).
- Rozenfeld, H. D., Havlin, S. & Benavraham, D. Fractal and transfractal recursive scale-free nets. *New J. Phys.* **9**(6), 175–190 (2006).
- Grady, L. Random walks for image segmentation. *IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence* **28**(11), 1768–1783 (2006).
- Xie, P. C., Zhang, Z. Z. & Comellas, F. The normalized laplacian spectrum of subdivisions of a graph. *Appl. Math. Comput.* **286**, 250–256 (2016).
- Xie, P. C., Zhang, Z. Z. & Comellas, F. On the spectrum of the normalized laplacian of iterated triangulations of graphs. *Appl. Math. Comput.* **273**, 1123–1129 (2016).
- Chennubhotla, C. & Bahar, I. Signal propagation in proteins and relation to equilibrium fluctuations. *Plos Comput. Biol.* **3**(9), 1716 (2007).
- Havlin, S. & Ben-Avraham, D. Diffusion in disordered media. *Adv. Phys.* **36**, 695 (1987).
- Condamin, S., Bénichou, O. & Moreau, M. First-passage times for random walks in bounded domains. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**(26), 260601 (2005).
- Redner, S. & Dorfman, J. R. A guide to first-passage processes. *Am. J. Phys.* **52**(2), 49–70 (2007).
- Gallo, L. K., Song, C. & Havlin, S. Scaling theory of transport in complex biological networks. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. United States Am.* **104**(19), 7746–7751 (2007).
- Shlesinger, M. F. Mathematical physics: search research. *Nat.* **443**(7109), 281 (2006).
- Stoyanov, J. A guide to first-passage processes. *Camb. Univ. Press* (2001).
- Kozak, J. J. & Balakrishnan, V. Analytic expression for the mean time to absorption for a random walker on the sierpinski gasket. *Phys. review E* **65**(1), 021105 (2002).
- Bentz, J. L., Turner, J. W. & Kozak, J. J. Analytic expression for the mean time to absorption for a random walker on the sierpinski gasket. ii. the eigenvalue spectrum. *Phys. Rev. E Stat. Nonlinear Soft Matter Physics* **82**(1), 011137 (2010).
- Lin, Y., Wu, B. & Zhang, Z. Z. Determining mean first-passage time on a class of treelike regular fractals. *Phys. Rev. E* **82**(1), 031140 (2010).
- Wu, B. & Zhang, Z. Z. Controlling the efficiency of trapping in treelike fractals. *J. Chem. Phys.* **139**(2), 024106 (2013).
- Zhang, Z. Z., Wu, W. & Chen, G. R. Complete spectrum of stochastic master equation for random walks on treelike fractals. *Europhys. Lett.* **96**(4), 2510–2513 (2011).
- Zhang, Z. Z., Julaiti, A., Hou, B. Y., Zhang, H. J. & Chen, G. R. Mean first-passage time for random walks on undirected networks. *Eur. Phys. J. B* **84**(4), 691–697 (2011).
- Lin, Y. & Zhang, Z. Z. Random walks in weighted networks with a perfect trap: an application of laplacian spectra. *Phys. Rev. E* **87**(6), 062140 (2013).
- Bentz, J. L., Hosseini, F. N. & Kozak, J. J. Influence of geometry on light harvesting in dendrimeric systems. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **370**(3–4), 319–326 (2003).
- Bentz, J. L. & Kozak, J. J. Influence of geometry on light harvesting in dendrimeric systems. ii. n-th-nearest neighbour effects and the onset of percolation. *J. Lumin.* **121**(1), 62–74 (2006).
- Kahng, B. & Redner, S. Scaling of the first-passage time and the survival probability on exact and quasi-exact self-similar structures. *J. Phys. A Gen. Phys.* **22**(22), 887 (1989).
- Haynes, C. P. & Roberts, A. P. Global first-passage times of fractal lattices. *Phys. Rev. E* **78**(1), 041111 (2008).
- Baronchelli, A., Catanzaro, M. & Pastor-Satorras, R. Bosonic reaction-diffusion processes on scale-free networks. *Phys. Rev. E Stat. Nonlinear Soft Matter Phys.* **78**(2), 016111 (2008).
- Meyer, B., Agliari, E. & Bénichou, O. Exact calculations of first-passage quantities on recursive networks. *Phys. Rev. E Stat. Nonlinear Soft Matter Phys.* **85**(2 Pt 2), 026113 (2012).
- Condamin, S., Bénichou, O. & Tejedor, V. E. A. First-passage times in complex scale-invariant media. *Nat.* **450**(7166), 77–80 (2007).
- Squartini, T., Picciolo, F. & Ruzzenenti, F. Reciprocity of weighted networks. *Sci. Reports* **3**(3), 2729 (2013).
- Zhang, Z. Z., Li, H. & Sheng, Y. Effects of reciprocity on random walks in weighted networks. *Sci. Reports* **4**, 7460 (2014).
- Kittas, A., Carmi, S. & Havlin, S. Trapping in complex networks. *Europhys. Lett.* **84**(4), 605–609 (2012).
- Agliari, E., Burioni, R. & Manzotti, A. Effective target arrangement in a deterministic scale-free graph. *Phys. Rev. E* **82**(1), 011118 (2010).
- Lin, Y. & Zhang, Z. Z. Controlling the efficiency of trapping in a scale-free small-world network. *Sci. Reports* **4**, 6274 (2014).
- Zhang, Z. Z., Lin, Y. & Ma, Y. J. Effect of trap position on the efficiency of trapping in treelike scale-free networks. *J. Phys. A Math. Theor.* **44**(7), 075102 (2011).

40. Zhang, Z. Z., Dong, Y. & Sheng, Y. Mixed random walks with a trap in scale-free networks including nearest-neighbor and next-nearest-neighbor jumps. *J. Chem. Phys.* **143**(13), 47 (2015).
41. Gao, Y. & Wu, Z. K. Controlling the trapping efficiency in a family of scale-free tree networks. *Int. J. Mod. Phys. B* 1850224 (2018).
42. Koch, H. V. Une méthode géométrique élémentaire pour l'étude de certaines questions de la théorie des courbes planes. *Acta Math.* **30**(1), 145–174 (1906).
43. Lakhtakia, A., Varadan, V. K. & Messier, R. Comment: generalisations and randomisation of the plane koch curve. *J. Phys. A Gen. Phys.* **1366**(20), 3537 (1987).
44. Zhang, Z. Z. *et al.* Standard random walks and trapping on the koch network with scale-free behavior and small-world effect. *Phys. Rev. E Stat. Nonlinear Soft Matter Phys.* **79**(6 Pt 1), 061113 (2009).
45. Wu, Z. K., Hou, B. Y. & Zhang, H. J. Scaling of average weighted shortest path and average receiving time on weighted expanded koch networks. *Int. J. Mod. Phys. B* **28**(17), 47–61 (2014).
46. Wu, B. & Zhang, Z. Z. Controlling the efficiency of trapping in treelike fractals. *J. Chem. Phys.* **139**(2), 6197 (2013).
47. Hasegawa, T. & Nemoto, K. Hierarchical scale-free network is fragile against random failure. *Phys. Rev. E Stat. Nonlinear Soft Matter Phys.* **88**(6), 062807 (2013).
48. Friecke, G. Convergence to equilibrium for delay-diffusion equations with small delay. *J. Dyn. Differ. Equation* **5**(1), 89–103 (1993).
49. Balachandran, B., Kalmar-Nagy, T. & Gilsinn, D. Delay differential equations. recent advances and new directions. *Nagy* **15**(3), 333–338(6) (2009).

Acknowledgements

The work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant Nos 11501351 and 61304178.

Author Contributions

Yu Gao and Zikai Wu designed the research, performed the research, and wrote the manuscript.

Additional Information

Competing Interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2019